December 8 1967 No 140

IN 19 DAYS OF RELENTLESS ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS OF THE P.L.A.F. A

DAC TO

THE ENEMY HAD



3,500 MEN (Including 2,800 G.l.s) KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED

7 BATTALIONS (Including 5 American) WIPED OUT OR DECIMATED

U.S. PARA BRIGADE 173 PUT OUT OF ACTION

32 Planes and Helicopters Downed or Destroyed on the Ground, 8 Cannons and 10 Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed

Above: - An assent of the P.L.A.F. fighters Below: - Corpses of G.L.s of Para Brigads 173 litter at the foot of Hill 875

> The P.L.A.F. Control Tan Canh Urban Centre, Overrun the Puppet "Special Forces" Base Camp, and Pound Nearly All Enemy's Bases in Dac To Region



forced to launch

(Continued page 7)

AMERICAN WITNESSES DENOUNCE MONSTROUS U.S. CRIMES IN VIET NAM

November 1066 to Tune 1067).

and Private David Tack of

the 33rd Infantry Regiment

(serving in Viet Nam from

January 1966 to February

1967) gave evidence of U.S.

monstrous crimes they had

witnessed or had taken

part in in Viet Nam. Their

main mission they declared

had been to train American

South Vietnamese patriots:

they had themselves par-

ticipated in those crimes and

had been decorated for them.

They confirmed inhuman,

bacharous acts committed by

American soldiers against the

South Vietnamese people:

disembowelling, applying of

electric shock to the genitals

axing heads, cutting of

ears, throwing victims out

of flying beliconters. Accord-

ing to them, American troops

were allowed to kill prisoners

at will, when they deemed it

necessary. The witnesses de-

scribed other U.S. crimes in

South Viet Nam: "mopping

up" operations, destruction

of villages, concentration of the population in campi

where they were treated like

beasts,' fumigating of toxic

gas into shelters and poisoning of many old folks,

They stated that the U.S.

women and children,

troops to question and torture

hagen, reported that the 541st Intelligence Unit (staying in Viet Nam from

November 23 and 24, to67, the International War Crimes Tribunal met to heard a report by its General Investigation Committee on the findings in the U.S.A. of evidence of U.S. crimes. At the same session, American ex-semicemen from Vist Nam denounced U.S. crimes of

Mrs. G. Halimi, barrister at the Paris Court of Anneal and Chairman of the General Investigation Committee, informed the Tribunal of the investigations of U.S. crimes made in the U.S.A. from Oc. tober 25 to November 9 by a team she had beaded. Her team" had contacted many American witnesses including ex-servicemen from Viet Nam. sathered most recent documents of great help to the Tribunal and shot pictures, recorded or taned statements by witnesses who could not come to the court to denounce U.S. crimes in Viet Nam.

The team produced official documents from the American Congress, press articles, statedealing with U.S. crimes of genocide in Viet Nam.

On November 23 and 24. three American witnesses: Sergeant Donal Duncan of the U.S. Special Forces (serv-

THE Viet Nam News Agency \ ing in Viet Nam from 1960 . crimes in Viet Nam had correspondent in Copen- to 1964), Peter McTinson of sickened them, aroused their consciousoess and made them aware that they had the duty to publicly denounce the U.S. imperialists. They concluded that the American government was perpetrating the crime of genocide in Viet Nam and they protested against this criminal war.

The testimonies given by the three American witnesses drew the Tribunal's utmost attention. Its members commended these courageous men who, in spite of the threats by the Johnson administration had braved all difficulties to come to the court and exposed the truth about the U.S. dirty war in Viet Nam

No To the U.N. General Assembly's "Resolution" on the "Korean Question"

N November 22, 1957, the D.R.V.N. Foreign men finistry issued a state-men for the respective population on the "Korean question" adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at the grand session, and the correct position expounded in the November 17, 1967 statement of the Foreign Minister. ment of the Foreign Minis-try of the People's Democrat-ic Republic of Korea. The statement points out:

"...With the 'U.N. Com-mission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," their tool of aggression, the American imperialists have brazenly striven to shift the responsibility for the delay in Koreen unification on to the People's Democratic Re-public of Korea, to justify their criminal manoeuvres to their criminal manoeuvres to prolong the partition of Korea and to maintain their domination in South Korea. They have been clamouring about an 'infiltration from means to prevent the repre-sentative of the Poople's Democratic Republic of Korea from taking part in the discussion of its own question at the U.N. General Assem-

"It is the American im-"It is the American imperialists that undermine the unification of Korea. For over 20 years, they have been blatantly occupying South Korea, terning it into a South Korea, terming it into a new-type colony and military base of the United States, and preparing for a new war against the People's Demo-cratic Republic of Korea, thus threatening peace in Asia and the world.

"Ine Covernment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam wholeheartedly supports the correct position expound-ed in the November 17, 1967 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, resolutely demands that U.S. troops and all other foreign troops be pulled out of South Korea..."

Vews from IAIS

1967 RAINY SEASON: BIG SUCCESSES OF THE LAO PEOPLE AND THEIR ARMED FORCES

- Over 5,000 Enemy Troops Wiped Out
- 82 Planes Shot Down or Destroyed on the Ground
- 33 War Vessels and Motor Launches Sunk
- 964 Fire-Arms Seized

A CCORDING to the Pathet
Lao Radio, the High
Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army on November to, rofer, issued a communique on the big military successes obtained by the Lao people and their armed forces during the 1967 rainy season.

To save their bad situation in the Lao theatre during the 1966 - 1967 dry season, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen did their best at the beginning of the last rainy season to step up their

aggressive war. Aware of this perfidious move, the Lao People's Liberation Army and the Lao people, closely united, fought with determination and won big and glorious victories. In the five months of the rainy season (from June to October 1967), they fought 543 battles of all sizes, putting out of action over 5,000 enemy troops: 3,104 killed, 1,187 wounded, 183 captured, 574 deserted, 58 officers and soldiers of the rightist forces

The Lao people and their army captured 964 weapons of various types including 40 cannons, 33 mortars, 24

mutinied.

barookas, 101 machine guns. submachine guns and tommy guns. They shot down or destroyed on the ground 82 planes, sank 33 war vessels and motor launches, blew up thousands of tons of arms and ammunition and other mili-

Enemy casualties were fou times as many as in the 1066 rainy season and nearly equal to those in the 1066 - 1065 dry season.

tary equipment.

In the enemy - controlled zone, guerillas of Luans Prabang, Vientiane, Lower Laos checked many largescale U.S.-puppet mopping-up operations, folling in the main the enemy plan to herd the people into "refu-gees" somes" "prosperity zomes," "solidarity villages" and pressganging.

The big successes of the Lao people and their army greatly affected the morale of the puppet army. The desertion movement rose ever higher. A number of units rebelled, killing cruel officers, destroying posts and crossing over the people's side with their arms.

The communique gave the

"The successes in the last rainy season were resounding, big and comprehensive. They testified to the correctness political and military leadership and line of the Neo Lao Habsat Central Committee

"They showed the strong

into a stalemate and aggra-vated the contradictions among them, undermining the morale of their troops They greatly contributed to gradually defeating the

nique called on the Lac vigilance, unite more closely. strengthen their determination to fight and win, make proahead and record bigger a cemes during the coming dry

People's Liberation Army and people, elated at their successes, to highten their

to prove that there are genaware of their tasks, protest against the Viet Nam war. Answering questions, Ri-chard D. Builey said that he

W. Anderson.

did not believe that the U.S. did not believe that the U.S. defends democracy in Viet Nam, and that if the U.S. wants peace in Viet Nam it must stop the war, bring its troops home and let the Vietness the vietness of the

Stern Warning to the U.S.

Imperialists and Their Lackeys'

Schemed Aggression Against

Cambodia

N November 21, 1967 States. In its November 11, the Government of 1967 statement, the Cambodia issued a dian Government once again

condemned the brazen ach

for aggression by the American imperialists against Cam-bodia as revealed in the New

York Times of November 6, 1967. The United States, the

paper wrote, cannot guarantee that U.S. troops or Sairon

puppet troops do not encroach on Cambodian borders. (!) There is not a shred of doubt

that the slander campaign against Cambodia is part of the plan to prepare world opinion for eventual U.S.

opinion for eventual U.S. armed aggression against this country and expansion of the aggressive war in Indo-China.

As a close neighbour and

the D.R.V.N. Government and people resolutely condemn the American imperialists and

American imperialists and their beachmen's repeated violations of the 1946 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, gross infringement of the accred national rights of the Khmer people. The D.R.V.N. Government and people fully support the November at, 1949 slabousest of the Campoly State of

against its country and laying bare the U.S. scheme to ex-pand its aggressive war from South Viet Nam to Cambodis. United with the Khmer peo-

United with the Khmer peo-ple in the Indo-Chinese Peo-ples' Front, the Vietnamese

people consistently and thor oughly support the ion

oughly support the just struggle of the Khmer people against the American impe-rialists and their stooges in

order to defend Cambodia's order to defend Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity. The Vietnameze people determinedly side with the fraternal Khmer people to defeat the U.S. imperialist

aggressors, the common enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples. As Samdech Head of State Norodom Shanoult pointed out in his message of thanks to President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Pham Van

"Victory will certainly be-long to the nations like ours which are determined to check

statement once again reject-ing resolutely U.S. slanderous

allegations against Cambodia.

The slander campaign has been intensified over the past months. The U.S. presa, radio, State Department and

War Department have been

coordinating their efforts to this effect. Of course, the

Saigon pupper administration and the Thei reactionary ruling clique, lackeys of the American imperialists, have taken an active part in it.

taken an active part in it.
As expected, masters and
valets have been harping on
abopworn themes. Recently,
on November 20, AP and the
Voice of imericas perset
the news that some American correspondents had "discovered"
a "Viet Cong base" in Cambodis. That same day, a
spokesman of the U.S. State
Department threatministic ex-

bodia. That same day, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department threateningly ex-pressed the U.S. Government's concern about Cambodia being used as a base for the "Viet

Cong." On November 14, 1967, on U.S. orders, the Saigon puppet administration then circulated a note in the U.S. reporting no-called Cambodian forms of support to the "Viet Cong."

It must be pointed out that the present slander cam-paign is a new U.S. manoeuvre

to expand the aggressive war to Cambodia. The November

at statement of the Cambo-

21 Bundand and the stressor that this sustained U.S. campaign against Cambodia's neutrality proves that the United States still plans to

expand its aggression to Cambodia. The truth is that

the U.S. propaganda machine has overtly spoken of de-stroying peaceful and neutral

stroying peaceful and neutral Cambodia. In its August 29, 1067 statement, the Cambo-

1967 statement, the Cambo-dian Government energetical-ly denounced the U.S. rulers for having let the U.S. News end World Report carry on August 28, 1967 an article revealing their scheme to turn

Cambodia into a "new theatre of operations" with a map showing Cambodian territory left of the Mekong river to be annexed by the United

THE four American saflors who deserted from the carrier lutepid in protest against the U.S. was in Viet Numbers arrived in the Sourier Union service.

In their recent statement

sion, they said that they want

Four American Sailors Condemn

the Viet Nam War

Vet Nam have arrived in the Soviet Union, protected and helped by the Japanese "Peace for Viet Nam Com-mittee" and other Japanese progressive organisations. that the Viet Nam war has more and more worried the American youth. He expressed the hope that young people round the world will oppose this world. They are: John M. Barilla, Richard D. Bailey, Michael A. Lindser, and Craig this war.

Michael. A. Lindner said that what the U.S. is doing in Viet Namis immoral. There-fore he has left the army. John M. Barilla said that the war in Viet Nam is the Pentagon's war. U.S. preatige has lowered because of thin THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

"JOHNSON is a liar," "Johnson is an assassin" were the slogans put up in the actions carried out by American people in over 100 cities against the Viet Nam war. Fifty two congressmen demanded that their legislative body revise Johnson's that their legislative body revise Johnson's war policy. Two hundred and forty five state governors and congressmen who once the governors and congressmen who once the policy. But their great concern is that the war waged in South and North Viet Nam war waged in South and North Viet Nam is growing from bad to worse. This is the main subject of quarrel in the U.S. rulleg and the policy of the policy. situation of the war, what is its prospect and how should it be conducted.

Johnson has been taken to task by many congressmen who charged him with concealing the truth about the war, giving

COMMENTARY

summoned Westmoreland and Bunker to Washington to find ways to hush up the shouts of protest of over 200 million Americans. A summit talk was convened "steady or steady or stea while "the enemy is certainly losing."

With all that, President Johnson hopes to soothe public opinion. But after hearing his statement, Fulbright declared that "it's a very sad situation" and that was little to be encouraged about." (Reuter.

CONFUSION AND STALEMATE in the United States

it a bad turn contrary to what he has anticipated, or bringing it almost to a standatill. In short, these congressees have agreed that the U.S. cannot win the war and that no bright prospect is in sight. Salinger, President Kennedy's ex-counseller, said that the U.S. had not come closer to any lucky solution after 32 months of escalation in Viet Nam. Robert Kennedy, Johnson's opponent, also made it clear that this war could not be won.

As to the conduct of war, it is regarded as too "slow" and not "timely." Romney accused Johnson of "handling the Viet accined Johnson of "bandling the Voy Nam war with a "ping pong 'strategy;" others blamed the U.S. president for the fact that the committing of hundredor thousands that the committing of lundredor thousands the call the seal of the seal of

Owing to the contending interests of various ruling factions in the U.S., con-gressmen have thought differently of the means to conduct the war in Viet Nam. greathers have unique directedly to the conGoldwater, River and Runk, the wholehoggers in the war, held that it should be
continued at all cost till victory even though it has to go beyond its present limit. They
want to strike at all largers in the war
to strike at all largers in the war
the neutralization of South Viet Nam,
violently attack the principle of acting up
"enclaves" in the South and suspension of
air radia in the North. On their part,
Moras, Falbright, Kennedy, Creming,
North, the acting up of "enclaves," North, the setting up of "enclaves," the maintenance of U.S. build up sto its present level, the recognition of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., and the neutralization of South Viet Nam along U.S. line.

It is crystal clear that the dispute of it is crystal caser that the dispute of the U.S. ruling circless has betrayed their "defeatist" and "pessimistic" mood, and the gloomy prospect of the war has boomerung a great deal on the over-all situation in the U.S.A. President Johnson is more and the U.S.A. President Johnson is more and more isolated and his closest collaborators are deserting him. According to the Harris Instituts, Johnson's prestige was defended only by 23 per cent of people consulted (Novamber 1967), while the remaining had pessimistic views on the president. Stalemate, deception !

STRAINED OPTIMISM

TO face this stalemate, President Johnson ness various means: enes various means: he continues escalating the war while advancing deceitful peace allegations. Of late, he

Nov. 16); Senator Vance Hartke said:
"We do not seem to be able to win." (AP,
Nov. 23); Robert Kennedy observed that
"the situation seemed more difficult now "the situation seemed more difficult now than it was ax months ago." Resider, Nov. 23) while Reamey said bluntly that "the current administration leads the American people toward a mountain of false hope only to fall back in the crevice of sickening reality." (AP, Nov. 19). Far from being reality." (AP, Nov. 19). Far from being this "optimistic assessment of Viet Nam war progress has left senatorial critics and supporters of President Johnson's policies as sharply divided as ever." (AP policies

In the American press, these boastful statements have also been exposed. The statements have also been exposed. The statements have also been exposed. The reason of the statements with the reason of the statements and the statements and the statements are statements and increases a

But all these rattlings cannot bush the gun report of the P.L.A.F. in Loc Ninh, Dac To and other theatres of operations in the South. War correspondent Peter Arnett said on Nov. 11 that the U.S. Arnest said on Nov. 11 that the U.S. was facing a worse situation, that victory, that victory was facing a worse structure, that victory was facing a sound structure of the str objectives have been reached, why Amer ican generals would ask for more tro That fact alone proved that the would be lost.

THE WAY OUT

THE sewere setbacks suffered by the Americans in South and North Viet Nam are the underlying causes of the North N

(Continued page to)

LEIPZIG FILM WEEK

- Foreign Pilms on Viet Nam Awarded "Gold Dove" and "Silver Dove" Medals
- 3 Vietnamese Films Awarded Joris Ivens Prizes

Leipzig ended on November Jean Louis Godart) was 25, 1967, G.D.R. News Agenawarded a "Silver Dove" cy (ADN) reported.

Most of the films dealt of young Vietnamese film-

Hanoi on December 13 by the well-known Cuban filmdirector Santiago Alvarez and Boys and Girls by the American film-director Jerry Stoll were awarded "Gold Dove"

film - makers from various

THE "International Week countries (Alain René, of short-length and docu- William Kleim, Joris Ivens, mentary films" in Agnes Varda, Claude Loloch,

Medal. Three Vietnamese films with the struggle of the Viet- Men of Ham Rong by Le namese people against U.S. Lam, Frontier Post by Vu aggression. They were warmly Trang and Cu Chi Guerillas welcomed, particularly those by the South Viet Nam Liberation Studio were awarded the Joris Ivens Prizes.

Cu Chi Guerillas was also awarded a Special Prize by the G.D.R. League of Friendship with Other Nations. Captain Le Van Bang, author of Men of Ham Rong, obtained a Special Prize from The Vistnamess Village by the International Union of following appraisal:

and the creativeness of the

fighting spirit and the manysided maturity of the Lac People's Liberation Army and

"They drove the enemy gradually defeating the enemy scheme aimed at stepping up and extending the U.S. aggressive war in

in every field and go

2,600 AMERICAN PLANES DOWNED OVER NORTH VIET NAM



the accuracy of the Phong on Nov. 25, 1967, the 2,600th plane lost by the U.S.

NCE the day when the American aggressors struck at the Ham Roag bridge (April 3, 1965) never have they lost so many planes are present. Within North Vist Num armyreant. Worth Vist Num armyrean and people grounded to enemy planes, bringing to also the number of U.S. aircraft lest over the D.R.V.N.

An outstanding feature of these 20 days of brilliant exploits is the North days of brilliant exploits is the North Viet Nam armymen and pooley's relevant reply to the aggressor barbarous each they were lought back, whether by day or by night. The greater their number, the bigger their defact. While Johnson, frantically boasting of their imaginary victories before the pools of Washington and steeping up their pressure again of savese air raids, the North Viet Nam, the people of the D.R.V.N. with no end of savage air raids, the North Viet Nam, armymen and people grounded 56 enemy planes within four days (November 17-20) and captured many U.S. pilots. Hanoi, in particular, has proved worthy of being the heroic capital of a heroic

Phong) sont three planes biting the dust. This does not include the deed of the platoon of militiawomen in Hau Loc district (Thanh Hoa province) which country. On November 17 and 10 its armymen and people gave a strong rebuil by downing 22 American aircraft. Hanoi has valiantly fought and kept traffic through its centre flowing. Moredowned one F.4 early the last month (November 2). In its attacks on North Viet Nam the U.S. Air Force has met with a deep hatred and determination over, it has maintained its penal active over, it has maintained its usual activities, and has been carrying on production and technical revolution. To disperse in order to fight well and enduringly, to live and work in a way which fits war conditions, such are the factors contributing to the glorious feats achieved with a deep harred and determination of the entire population to defeat the aggressors. No wonder that the American invaders are beaten off at any time, in whatever plan and with whatever weapon available. That is why, try in these two days. in these two days.

Another outstanding feature of these
zo days of sphendid deeds in the performance of the North Viet Nam militia
in downing U.S. jets with small firearms. Thus within 15 days (November
7-21) they grounded: 21 American jets.
If in October last the platoon of old
militiamen in Hoang Hoa district
(Thanh Hoa province) blast two sirrcraft two as they may, they cannot escape punish-ment at the hands of their very

the they may, they cannot escape pusishment at the hands of their very cannot be their very cannot be their very cannot be the hands of their very cannot be and Phuoc Long is Lay and Hau (November 3), of Cai Lay and Hau My in My Tho province (November 5 and 17), of Xoai Xien and Binh An in Rach Gia province, of Dau Tieng in

women militia pla-toon of village X., Hau Loe district, Thanh Hoa province shot down one A.4D ince, shot down one A-4D of the U.S. aggressors with 27 bullets of infantry guns. On August 8, aine militia women of Tinh Gia district in the same province brought " Enemy planes!" Old Te "Stand ready!" Old Hon

As Old Te was all ears in his observation post Old Hop lifted a metal rod, ready to give the firing signal. He waited until the first enemy



NEWS IN BRIEF

SEPTEMBER 1067 was the month of fiercest U.S. attacks against Hai Phong port city. Never-theless, production and scientific research work continued to develop and traffic was constantly kept open. In only 18 industrial establishments, the workers introduced over 1,000 innovations to introduced over 1,000 innovations to improve techniques and rationalize production, and sulfilled over 2,000 quotas more than planned. "August 10" and "May 1st." Factories turned out series of hammers and small planning machines for the district engineering plant. The "Three Responsibilities" team of woman turners comprises 90 per cent of Efficiency Worker" fulfilled nearly 200 quotas above norm. The farm tool factories produced over 100,000 farm implements for the coming Autumn harvest and Winter - Spring

Even in the days when the enemy launched fiercest air raids, the peasants went to the ricofields to give them best care. In Vinh Bao and An I so districts tens of thous ands of youth worked on arid land which they had volunteered to turn into fertile fields. Thousands of hectares have been grown with vegetables in the villages along Highway 5 in An Lao district to cater for the townsfolk.

THE workers of the Red River and sea transport teams have overfulfilled the planned quotas in 50 jobs and increased efficiency from 21 to 30 per cent. During the "Anti-U.S. aggression and the "Week to make the U.S. aggressors pay for their bloody crimes against the port city," the lorry drivers pulled more tows, increased the freight handled, thus surpassing the plan by 20 per cent. River transport exceeded the plan by from 20 to 52 per cent. Young Volunteers' Brigades 771, 772 and 773 repaired the roads damaged by U.S. ombs during 26 nights running to keep traffic moving, Nguyen Van Tuoc ensured safe lerry service during 7 air raids.

O deleat the U.S. aggressors, liberate the South, defend the North and "PO defeat the U.S. aggressors, liberate the South, defend the North and converted to the paceful resultation of the Eatherland"—this institute the supreme objective that every Victuanuse patriot sets for himself, lie he in aggressiance, handicalls, industry, transport or trade, but he approximation, professor, teacher, artist, writer, leavyer, civic servant, political cades or to do more and botter with each passing day so as to translate that determination into bracical deeds. For he knows that the invaders who come from the other rate of the Pacific cannot possibly be conscilled actile near words.

from the other side of the Pacific cannot possibly be vanquished with mere words. Our youth, each have been itseled in the crucible of the patriotic armed sireagile against foreign aggressort, since a quarter of the century contribute of the control of the control of the patriotic armed sireage and the control of the co

"SO LONG AS OUR LAND IS NOT

FREED FROM THE LAST YANKEE

INVADER. YOU CAN'T MAKE ME

GO HOME

together with Lam Doi and his lucky

" ANY VOUNC MAN OF OUR TIME WHO DOES NOT FIGHT AGAINST THE YANKS IS NOT A VIETNAMESE "

fortnight three millitiawomen's units in Quang Ninh district (Quang Binh province), Hoang Hoa and Ha Trung (Thanh Hoa province) and An Lao (Hai

unit of " mobiles " was mustering at A an enrolment centre of Vinh Phuc province. The young soldiers in brand-new uniforms, their faces glowing brand-new uniforms, their 'aces glowing with joy, around envy among grownups and filled with pride their parents and co-villagers gathering for the occasion around the ground. The navy blue coat of a radiant but somewhat embarramsed had clashed with the impecable olive-green uniforms. Why this breach to the regulations?

Kim Chung was native of Yen Phuc village, father of a six-month-old baby. He had formally asked to join up. When

uniforms available had been distributed, it was also decided that Kim Chung would stand in the ranks in his civvies, "HALF OF MY FUTURE

FEATS OF ARMS IN THE BATTLEFIELD WILL BE YOURS!" VAN San served in a forest enter-

AN San served in a forest enter-prise. A strongly-built lad and an outstanding worker with a good behaviour in all respects, he was sure that he would qualify in the forthcom-ing conscription drive.

ing conscription drive.

On that great day, with drum beating and flags flying all around, the youth merrily welcomed the publication of the list of chosen volunteers. He could not believe that after carrefully reading the list he had not found his name. Obviously upset, he went and saw the director of uper, he went and saw the director of the enterprise to ask him for the reason for it. Said the latter: "You've'to sup-port a large family. That's why the re-sponsible authorities decided to postpone your enlistment."

your enlistment."

Van San was not satisfied with the explanation and retorted, "It's unfair. Haven't you said yourself that to liberate our beloved Fatherland, to liberate our beloved Fatherland, to defend the North, you are prepared to go up at any moment? You, too, have a large family." -The director remained unshakable, A bright idea flashed in Van San's mind: why not ask his wife to intervene in

came to the director's office.

"Don't you realize that once Van
San has gone, your task will be overwhelming? You'll have to supply your
hardy with food and see to you
hardy with food and see to
you
hardy with food and see to
you
hardy you
hardy to overline
here, you remember, have promised
to share among themselves the jobs
of those who have left. If the reason
of those who have left. If the reason why we have decided to keep your husband here."

"I'm quite aware of that and, together with my husband, envisaged all eventualities and found a solution to each of them," replied the young woman. "I've voluntered quite a time ago into the "Three Responsibilities" ** movement and I'm sure I will fulfil my task. We're very grateful to the solicitude shown by the enterprise leadership, but do us the honour of letting my husband go?"

The day Van San joined his unit, me said with emotion to his wife who was seeing him to the bus, "Darling, half of my future feats of arms will be yours!"

HOANG 'TUAN NHA

* Ready to enlist, ready to do any job as To assume, in the place of the absent husband, the responsibility of

down another U.S. plane.

These exploits greatly inspired the Thanh Hoa people.
The old militiamen of village H., Hoang Hoa district, were particularly eager to emulate the militiawomen of Hau Loc and Tinh Gia. On October 14, this platoon shot down one U.S. jet fighter-bomber. This fired the entire

Since then, the battleground of the old militiamen has not ceased to broaden and consolidate. They dug more never absent from their gur positions installed on a hight hill. One must look at the hill. One must look at the ground pockmarked with craters of explosive bombs, rockets and steel-pellet bombs
dropped by the Americans to
see how fierce the test of
strength between our old
men and the U.S. air pirate

came back over village H.
The old militiamen had
made all the preparations
to "greet" the maraulers to "greet" the maraulers with he greatest calmness and in the most orderly manner.
As their poor sight prevented
them from seing from a long
distance, they used their
trained ears of former high trained ears of former high sea fishermen. As in many previous times, Old Te preas-ed his ear against the trench wall. He could tell the rush of the waves from the pleasant sough of the wind among the

fir trees and the metallic

On October 24, U.S. planes

range before shouting "Fire!"
while striking a bit of iron
rail hung to a post. All the
guns boomed out at the same
A nlane of the AD-6 time. A plane of the AD-6 type was hit, belched fire and meted into the sea

This made great news in village H. Everyone wanted to come and congratulate the old men. The best dishes of fish and shrimps were brought ish and shrimps were brought to their gun position. The old mothers and young women drew for them the best pots of tea and plucked the fresh-est betel leaves and areca-nuts to which the old men are addicts.

THE news reached the wom-en militia unit of villa-ge X., Hau Loc district, also in Thanh Hoa province. sleo in Thanh Hos province, it rejoiced the young girls but at the same time incited them to shoot down a U.S. plane themselves. All of them engagnetic world hands" devokedly nelping such "green horns" as Hang and Ky.

The opportunity offered on November 2 when U.S. planes came to raid the village. Can to a meeting, Mos. auchiert to a meeting, Mos. auchiert.

to a meeting. Mos, another young girl, had to take up the command while acting as observer.

A preliminary alert was

emmediately turned in the direction of the north-east. A flight of planes appeared in the blus sky and approach-ed quickly. They made a cir-

cle over the emplacement. Moi stood immobile on a mound like a statue. The command flag in her hand was machineguns blazed away at the diving craft at the same time. It belched dark smoke, tried to pull up but was al-ready blazing. It limped a shortdistance and crashed into also motionless. Nothing stirred at the gun emplacement except the gun barrels movexcept the gun b

Thus, in the patriotic emu-lation between the old men's militia platoon of Hoang Hoa "Aim at the leading plane Moi ordered. The plane had already moved aquarely in the range-finder. Like all the district and the women militia platoon of Hau Loc district range-motor. Like all the other girls in the platoon, May, the battery commander, followed the plane with knit eye-brows, waiting for the decisive fraction of a second. score now is 4 2 to 2 both having shot down The enemy planes fell into a single kine to prepare for a bombing dive. The first plane then swooped down. The com-

mand flag in Moi's hand made

two marauding planes each The emulation movement among the militia units to down U.S. planes with infan-try guns is gathering momen-tum and has become a widespread movement in North

An A.A. battery of Hai Phong which has contributed to the downing of the 2,600th U.S. plans on Nov. 23, 1967

THE DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS

group of lada were jostling one another in front of a type-written list stutk to a wooden board placed under a corrugated root, at the entrance of the district army office. Each to list of volunters chosen for the present concerption. The "winers," beaming with joy, chlowed beir way out through the crowd, while the rest still riveted their eyes on the long piece of paper. Lam Duy, a though the proper than the property of the p the old peasant. "When a boy, I hired myself as a servant at a school-master's in the hope of picking up some characting the property of the p long piece of paper. Lam bos, a memory boy of about 20, read the list through nobody knew how many times, running his forefinger under each line. Finally, he had to reconcile himself to a hard iree from want. The American imperialists want to rob us of all that. Go, child, go and defend the fruits of the Revolution." he had to reconcile himself to a hard fact; for the fourth time he was "ploughed." Utterly disappointed, he grew bold enough to rush like a whirl-wind into the office of the district army commander to know the reason why the request to enlist of a youth of the "Three Ready's" " movement having The following day, the column of new recruits set out for the rallying centre.

They had to walk nearly acventy miles with a few halts on the way. How astonished the officer at the centre was to find at the real-call two more boys. Dois and another "ploughed" candidate, who had not made up their minds to their "fallenter," had mingded with the of their "fallenter," had mingded with of their "fallenter," had mingded with the of their "fallenter," had mingded with the of their "fallenter," had not been been as the second of the second o reached the call-up age had been systematically turned down. "You don't qualify" answered the officer, who added, "And you certainly know that People's Armymen should be know that People's Armynsen should be able to make long—often forced—marches, to carry heavy weights, and this, when necessary, on an empty stomach and by night time. In short, we have to choose, as they say, weterans of the First Resist-ance War, 'men with brass-feet, iron shoulders, horses' were (which never doze), and the stomach of ... immortals (who can live without food)!'!" Lam Doi walked out his head bent very disappointed. But then he remem-bered what his father had told him when

In facepof such a bold answer, the of-facer decided to refer the case to his suhe asked him leave to send out his request. "I experienced a great deal of humi-liations and sufferings in my life" said periors, and the next day the whole unit

following:

"As you can't take me into the "galar army, allow me at least to attend the training course in the capacity of a peasant milht an member. As for the food and the expenditure involved my wile will provide them, also ready to do it."

He explained with assurance:

He explained with assurance: "She has encouraged me to file in the request. She said to me, 'Any young man of our time who does not fight against the Yanks is not a Vietnamess." As for me, I think that should we not drive them out of our soil, they would break into our homes, cut the throats

of our children and wives " of our children and wives."

He then added, as Cabon of ancient
Rome had done under other circumstances, this sentence with which be
invariably ended his request: "Besides,
do you think it absolutely impossible
to let me join the army?"

The higher command before which the case was brought decided in-extremes to meet Kim Chung's wish on the ground that with such a will-power be would overcome his physical deficiency. On the other hand, as the ordnance officer did not foresee cases uncovered by the regulations, and that all the village and home against the sneamy.

NEW VICTORIES...

(Continued from page 8)

repair ship was blown up and caught fire. These nine ships formed a floating base of the U.S. navy. The repair ship alone was 200 met long by 50 metres wide, and had from 2 to 4 combat helicopters standing by along with many long-range guns. It was crewed by 300 to 500 American, Australian and New Zealand engineers and technicians. the enemy had a radar system to detect mines and system to detect mines and set up many peats on the Ham Luong banks, not counting one puppet bat-tailon stationed nearby, they could not ward off the attack. Most of the engineers and technicians were knocked out. All the machines and countraint outboard were equipment onboard were burnt or damaged. At 3 a.m. the next day the fire

was still raging. Also in the Mekong delta, Also in the Mekong delta, after sustaining telling blows in the Cai Lay military subsector (My The province), on November 16 and 17 the enemy mustered part of U.S. Infantry Division 9 and a number of units belonging to puppet Divisions 7 and 9 to raid an area onth of Highway aid an area north of Highway 4 between Cai Be and Cai Lay districts. However, these were routed. More than 600 Amer-icans were killed and woundicans were killed and wounded, among them I infantry
battalion (including its C.P.
and its staff) and 2 artillery
companies wiped out, another
infantry battalion and another
artillery company badly
mauled, Besides, the P.L.A.F. downed 3 helicopters, destroy-ed and damaged 16 cannons.

At the same time, the enemy mounted another oper-ation in 2 prongs, 1 about 45km west-northwest of the bove-mentioned theatre in Cao Lanh district and the other at 30km northwest in My An district (Plain of Reeds). Both columns were intercepted on November 17, 18 and 19. Over 460 Yankees and puppet soldiers were killed or wounded, and 7

Apart from these major engagements, the P.L.A.F. simultaneously stormed 17 positions in Thu Dau Mot province on the night of November 23, wiped out I U.S. company in Ham Thuan district (Binh Thuan province) on November 22, knocked on November 22, knocked down I company and I platoon of the puppets firmy in Tieu Can district (Tra Vinh province) on November 17, and put out of action 256 C.I.'s of Infantry Division of the Cay Number of Cay in the Cay

According to Western sources, on the night of November 25, the P.L.A.F. also overran the U.S. militury airfield at Nha Trang and the Home-sickness and concern nearby command training centre, inflicting upon them heavy losses, The next day and night the people's fighters mortared the U.S. C.P. at Kon Tum town and 3 ortillery sites alone with the comments. artillery sites along with one infantry position in Dac To area, causing many casualties among the American aggres-sors.

2,600 American Planes...

Tay Ninh province (Nov. 9), of Can Duoc in Tan An province (Nov. 12), of Dac Io (Nov. 9)-13), if Iban Me Thuot airfield in Dorlac province (Nov. 17)... have driven the adversary into an imprecedented passiveness. recedented passiveness. Viet Nam armymen and peo-ple together with the brilliant

TO THE READER We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in luture.

exploits of the North Viot Nam armymon and people in Nov. 1967 constitute stern warning blows at the Johnson clique who are meeting in Washington to try to break through their predicament in

The heavier the U.S. ag-gressors' defeats in the South, the higher their escalation in the North. And the more savage raids they mount, the more severe punishment they will be meted out. Johnson and his confederates are pin-ning much hope in putting maximum pressure upon the maximum pressure upon the Northern people, but the latter reply by downing roo American planes including the 2,600th. Let them beware: so long as they are stubborn there will be many relevant rebuffs in store for them.

CONFUSION AND STALEMATE.

(Continued from page 3)

The men in Washington cannot see light at the end of cannot see light at the end of the tunnel, nor can they find it through war oxten-sion and escalation, through President Johnson's honeyed words and the strained opti-mism of these who came back from the lost battlefield in an attempt. to weld the various

opinion in the U.S. and the

So long as the American So long as the American imperialists do not end definitively and unconditionally their bombings of the North and aggression of the South, and withdraw their troops, they will certainly be defeated in the battlefield and cannot decrive. run the loss batching in an in the battleffied sits cannot attempt to weld the various deceive public opinion with elements in the U.S. ruling their words and save the U.S. from its present predicament.

order to set up "stra-tegic hamlets," the ene-my faunched big raids to reactite the people to reactite the people around the district town. He destroyed their houses and property by fire or otherwise so that they no longer felt attached to their dwelling places. A bitter, endless struggle had been entered to the control of the places. A bitter, entriess strug-gle had been engaged against the aggressor and his bench-men. Face to face with the

fruit-trees. T. boiled with indignation, rushed towards the soldier and got hold of his arm. He said: "You certainly know that he who tends this orchard relies on it to provide for his old age. What can I live on if you destroy it? I'd rather die before you

He then tore his shirt apart, showing his naked breast.

"Kill me before you cut my trees," he snapped. The old man did not want to challenge them, he really meant it and spoke, without a twinkling of his eyes. The

The whole picture has changed visibly after liberation.

First, a few villages were freed. Like red inhapots on a blotting-paper they apread outwards and linked up into an area including several "fighting villages" adjoining to liberated districts. A new

As early as by 4.00 a.m. one already hears the continuous rumbling of four or five hundred motor-boats. coming swiftly from all branches of the river and

IN LIBERATED H.

latter, the people fired ques-tions at them: "Our fields are good ones. The lands here are no good. Are we going to live on straw, tilling them? You've filled up D. Dam to build your autobahn, how can we transplant rice seed-lings without water in the fields? As to our seeds, Amer-ican tanks crush them once they are sown. How can vege-tation grow when man can't live?"

over their paddies and or-chards induced the inhabitants lonely for the garden he had inherited from his father, the cool breeze blowing through his fruit-trees, the hammock swinging to and fro in one of his rooms. He kept on think-ing of all that and many other things as the sparrow did of its nest on the idet lying in the distance. That old man was among those who struggled the most stubbornly whom, for this reason,

For the first time in several For the first time in several months puppel troops understools a major incursion into T.'s village. Some entered his house and struck a scimitar right into a wooden pillar. They told him to leave for the "strategic hamlet," or clae they would burk down his house and rawage his garden. Thereupon, a soldier soldier raised the scimitar but something invisible held him back. One did not hear the customary sadistic laughter of professional murderers at work. At that point people in the neighbourhood rushed in, crying at the top of their voices, "Help! Help! They're felling down fruit and bamboo

"Drop it | Leave his head on his neck for the time being |" said one trooper to

The raiders withdrew, some trees had been damaged.
Villagers gathered and went
to the district chief's office
to demand compensation.

In this region, to go fishing one had to pay 1,500 piastres to a substitute to mount guard in his stead, not to mention taxes of 'all kinds. For one might be attacked and killed at any moment by raiders aboard motor-boats or choppers.

The inhabitants were poverty-stricken. The communal lands allotted them by the people's power in the first resistance war had been wrested back. The peasants in the vicinity grieved to see the soil, formerly so fertile, becoming barren. Their coconut-trees that used to give a substantial yield bore give a substantial yield bore no more fruit and were dying. Old women and children waded about in search of small crabs to feed their

converging at the estuary and fanning out again far into the-sea or along the coast. Here they throw large nets into the water, there they angle cuttle-fish. Some time before sunset, from different agglom-orations, people come and crowd on the white sand crowd on the white sand beach to wait for the return of the boats. These dash towards the sesside, bringing back their, hauls. At night all drag-net installations lit up their pressure lamps which, seen from afar, look like as many stars in the sky.

After the successful simul-After the successful simul-taneous sprisings, the people eet immediately to repairing the dam. Water flows in and invigorates the fields to the glee of all. Rivers gradually team with fish and shrimps and coonut-trees become green again while the paddies become wet again. ecome wet again.

The people also start building hydraulic works, using green and mud manures and other techniques which enable them to get two crops a year. However, to make the most of the local conditions they grow one rice and four maire crops or, in some places, five maire crups, or four maire and one bean crops. One sao a grown with yield the equivalent of 3 tons of paddy.

* I see in South Viet Nam equals one - tenth of a hectare.

NEWS IN BRIEF

(Continued from page 4)

CENERAL - EDUCATION school pupil CENERAL - EDUCATION school pupil body rapidly increased in the 1957-1958 schoolyear. A rise of 15 per cent has been recorded in Quang Binh province where force fighting against the enemy is raging day and sight. In Lang Boo province, 2,000 more pupils of the Dao minority nationality in goomstain areas are going to school. In general there are now in North Viet. Nam at least one primary limits of the complete the complete of th school for every village, one elementary school for nearly every village in the delta and every three villages in the mountain region, and a secondary school for nearly

COMPLEMENTARY education develops rapidly with hundreds of thousands of government employees, workers and peasants attending spare time classes. There are now in North Viet Nam complementary now is North viet Nam complementary primary schools in every village, comple-mentary elementary schools in 2,000 villages of 28 provinces and towns, and comple-mentary secondary schools in all districts.

THE 2nd cultural and art festival "against U.S. aggression, for national salvation" was recently held in Lang Son.

Taking part were 40 popular art groups performing nearly 200 items composed by themselves. In one district which is the hardest hit by the enemy, 13 art groups have been formed with over 300 actors and actresses and a repertory of over 100 items composed by themselves

mENTATHLON events - race, jumping, wrestling marksmanhip and national wrestling – have been held successfully all over North Viet Nam. ro delegations have been chosen to attend the all-North Viet Nam meet. They are from the provviet raum meet. Liey are from the provinces of Ha Tinh, Cao Bang, Bac Thai, Lao Cai, Phu Tho, Ha Tay, Thanh Hoa and Quang Binh and from the Vinh Linh area and Hai Phong city.

of Vinh Phuc and Hung Yen provinces have just been awarded "Labour" Orders, Second Class, by the National Assembly and the Government for their achievements in production and fighting. Members of these organizations and other youth in the provinces have cagerly taken part in the provinces have eagerly taken part in the training in the 5 national defence sports; many have joined the army as volunteers, obtained in many ricefields the 5-ton yield per becture, built irrigation projects, and prepared a great quantity of compost.

IN 19 DAYS ...

(Continued from page 1)

operation to relieve the operation to relieve the pressure and broaden their security belt " around Dae To. Taking part in the operation were Para Brigade 173 and Infantry Brigade 1, U.S. Infantry Division 4, and a sublibattain (area. U.S. Infantry Division 4, and a multi-battalion force of the pupper army. They formed two prongs which fact on Hill 87s. Meanwhile, the multi-battalion pupper forces was assigned the task of guarding the rear of the U.S. Issues.

BRIGADE I of INFANTRY DIVISION 4 CRIPPLED

ON November 3 and 4, two U.S. companies were sent from Ngoc were sent from regor.

Nho for a probing mission around Hill 1272. They were immediately engaged by the P.L.A.F. who wiped out 130 U.S. troops.

Seeing the high risks of taking the road, on Novem-ber 7 the U.S. helilifted a company of Battalion 3. Bri gade 1, on Hill 724. This company was dropped exactly on a well-prepared battlefield attacks.

On the afternoon of Nov. 17, Battalion 1 of U.S. Bri-17, battaion I of U.S. Bri-gade I was sent from Ngoc Bo Bieng as reinforcements to a detachment of Para Bri-gade 173 to the west. Firmly entrenched in their fortified positions the P.L.A.F. threw back to consecutive assaults of the enemy, killing or wounding 210. The remnants pulled back to Ngoc Do Lang. On the same night, the P.L.A.F. rained mortars on the enemy camp, wip-ing out another 30 men. Thus the prong made up of Brigade t, U.S. Infantry Division 4, was broken. Five of its companies were com-pletely wiped out. Four other companies were desimated. The U.S. plan to link up at Hill 875 was foiled.

THE MAIN SPEARHEAD PARA BRIGADE 173 SMASHED

ELEMENTS of Para Brigade 173 were successive-ly brought to Ngoc Cam Liet and Hills 823, 845 and 882 with a view to

Hill 845 to the rescue of its beleaguered friends on Hill 882. Two companies and two

On Nov. 19, 20 and 21, the P.L.A.F. again broke all at-tacks of the enemy and hurled them down to the ravines them down to the ravines.
U.S. aircraft could not provide support for these troops.
The P.L.A.F. wiped out one
more battalion of Para Brigade 173, inflicted heavy losses on a company of the Air Cavalry Division, and shot down 12 helicopters. The American cor-respondents Christopher and Donnelly themselves admit ted that on this "damed hill" (Hill 875) on Nov. 19, 280 of the 350 men of the nirborne battalion were either

Thus, the main force of Para Brigade 173 was heavily trounced by the P.L.A.F. around Hills 823, 882 and 875. The P.L.A.F. completely wiped out two battalions

CAMPAIGN BACTO 3505 0 O -1 MALCRAHIENG 1 (b) (c) (d) SAIGON 430KH

of the P.L.A.F. and was quickly wiped out. Two heli-copters were shot down. The two remaining companies were helilifted to Ngoc Do Lang. completely annihilated on the morning of November 8.

At dawn on Nov. 9, B52 bombers made two raids to clear the way for two Amerclear the way for two American companies moving from Ngoc Ring Rua to an area north of Ngoc Tang. But these companies were attacked soon and lost 120 men. The rest hastily withdrew to Ngoc Ring Rua. In the same night the American airfield at Tan Canh was fiercely pounded by the P.L.A.F. artillery.

The U.S. again helilifted troops to Ngoc Do Lang, and from here on Nov. 11 two American companies made a "sweep" in Co Ran, They fell into an ambush and were wiped out completely. An-other U.S. aircraft was shot

At noon on the same day. ison was also ambushed on Highway 14. 8 vehicles were destroyed, including three tanks. An American sapper platoon and a puppet platoon were put out of ac-tion with nearly 130 cas-

After these stunning blows, he U.S. switched to the

occupying Hill 875. On Nov. 6, a commando company was sent out for a road-clearing mission. It fell into an ambush laid by the Odion of this brigade. At the same time, on Nov

At the same time, on Nov.

14, 15, 16, and 17, the

P.L.A.F. also attacked the
enemy deep in their military
mector in Kon Tum, rained
artillery fire on the U.S. positions in Dac To, atormed and
captuted Tan Canh town and guerilias and regional blur-ation forces and was wiped out in a hand-to-hand fight. In the ensuing battles the guerillas wiped out an Amer-ican platoon. intercepted two puppet air-borne battalions in Ngoc Van area 8 kilometres northeast On Hill 823, on Nov. 11 the P.L.A.F. launched an the P.L.A.F. launched an artillery and mortar attack to contain the enemy at the Tan Canh and Dac To airfields and their artillery of Dac To. In these battles the P.L.A.F. wiped out 400 the F.E.A.F. when out too enemy troops, rendered mus-able two airfields, burnt down or blew up two fuel storages and a big ammuni-tion dumps and razed to the ground a "special forces" camp of the puppet army. airields and their artillery positions and landing grounds newly constructed in the valley. At the same time they engaged Battalion 4. Para Brigade 173, and the support units. This brigade was completely put out of action. CCORDING to initial fig-

ures released by Gosi Phong Press Agency, in the 19 days from Nov. 3 to Nov. 21, the P.L.A.F. put odt of action 3,500 enemy Alarmed by this staggering blow, General Creighton W. Abrams Jr., Deputy Cosi-mander of the U.S. forces in South Viet Nam, hurriedly flew from Saigon to the troops among them 2,800 GIs, shot down or destroyed 32 aircraft of various kinds, de-stroyed 2 airfields, 8 canbattle some to inspect the situation. On the other hand, B52 bombers made new raids. nons, to tanks and armoured cars, burnt down 2 fuel storages, a big ammunition One of the bombs was
"mistakenly" dropped on a
U.S. unit, killing nearly
40 G.I.'s. storages, a big ammunuton dump with more than 1,100 tons, and blew up 2 brid-ges. In addition, they rased to -the ground a "special forces" camp of the puppets, During the three following days, Nov. 12, 13 and 14, an airborne battalion was pinned down by the intense lire of the P.L.A.F. as it went from

were wiped out. To save this battalion from annihilation, the U.S. hurriedly dispatched the U.S. nurriedly dispatched two other airborne battalions along with elements of U.S. Air Cavalry Division 1 to Hill 845. But these reinforce-ments could not escape punishment either.

A CCORDING to foreign press agencies on November 11, the identifying the Saigon administration by Washington, once again prated about the so-called "proposal for holding peace negotiations at the beginning of next December. to feel sich to hear Thien speak of "prace negotiations." It is common knowledge that he simply restricted the old U.S. "peacs negotiation" hour. The latter sounded all the more comic and preposterous as st came from the mouth of the vilest agent of the White House. This is known as a notorious traitor who has faithfully served the imperialists. The times-folk has described him as a "machiavellian felon who has bound to any regime," "the best representative of all anti-national and rotten elements," little wonder that, starting as a 2nd lieutenant in the bubbet army of the French colonikilled or wounded (Reuter, Nov. 23). arisis, we was promoted to a general uniter to U.S. No. DIAN Diem regime for his record in suppressing and make accuracy the people. And more he has been made "President" by the Americans. His greatest achievement consisted in inviting 400,000 G.1.3 into our country to mustarer our committing 400,000 G.1.3 into our country to mustarer our com-

patriots. Such a famous tractor dared to speak of frace urgo tiation! Who could believe how who has sold out his country troops and dollars, and lears peace as only lear sunlight. How Thieu, the No 1 agent of Washington who represents nobody, dares discuss "peace negotiations". He is more

> The U.S. aggressors know it only too well. But they ordered Thien to " propose peace negotiations" with a view

shameless and clumsy than a monkey aping men

ilists, he was promoted to a general under the U.S. Ngo Dinh

first to giving prominence to the Thien-Ky regime and

second to giving to Thien and Ky a pretext for increasing their contribution to U.S. aggression once our people rejected

That was what was behind Third's peace proposal. Our people have since a long time seen through the numerivers of the U.S. imperialists and their heachmen. They cannot be deceived and never nursure any illusion about the truster Thies's " peace negotiations."

Our people have experienced turnly years of umr and known what destruction means. More than any other people, they aspire after peace, a true peace, a peace in genuine inde-pendance and freedom. They will never accept peace in slavery— peace without national independence: "Pax Americana" runs counter to their aspirations. For a Irue peace, our people are determined to struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen until final victory. We know well that so long as the U.S. imperialists role over South Vist Nam and watsingtoms purplets are in power by South Vist Nam, there will not be any true peace, and even live one day. Through their own bloody experiences, the South Vistnamese people are desply aware that the only way to true peace and independence is to "white the entire people, struggle with determination to defeat the U.S. was of aggression, overtheore Washington's pupper administratton, set up a broad-based democratic national union government, achieve independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity, and eventual peaceful remufication of the country. This way has been pointed out in the Political Programme of the N.F.L., the sole authentic representative

The South Victnamese people have been following this path and are bound to achieve their goal. So long as the U.S. aggressors do not put an end to the aggressive war in Viet Name, withdraw their troops from South Viet Nam, so long as they stubbornly ignore the role of the N.F.L. as the sole authentic stubbornly ignore the rote of the N.F.L. as its soor unanewic representative of the 1st million people in South Vietnames, the South Vietnamese people will keep hold of their meapons until final victory, until the realization of sher fundamental objectives as mentioned in the N.F.L. Political Programme. Such is the unshahable position, the iron will of the 14 million people in South Viet Nam. This just position has been approved nd strongly supported by progressive people in the world.

The U.S. aggressors and their henchmen Thieu and Ky can never hoodwish world public opinion with their peace hoan

For our people, the voice of such traitors as taken was

Ky is also mentils and tilegal. The only legal voice is that

of the N.F.L., the sole authentic representative of the 1x

multion people of Sosale With Nam. It spouls up the deep arpir
rations of one people, it is the voice of the bloc of various

union, of one people, with the property of the bloc of various

union, of one people's will to light and disjust the U.S.

This poice, which finds an ever deeper scho in our people's minds and hearts, is turning into a miraculous force, urging us to corrome any difficulty, record big successes during this Winter-Spring campaign and progress towards a complete victory over the U.S. aggressors.

- Commentary by Giai Phong Press Agency -

A FLOATING BASE OF U.S. NAVY BLOWN UP, 8 LCTs AND A BIG REPAIR-SHOP VESSEL SUNK OR SET AFIRE 3 Km SOUTHEAST OF BEN TRE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL (NIGHT OF NOV. 23)

THE great battles which took place in Loc Ninh late in October spread to Dac To area in the Western High Plateaux until mid-November, Gisis Photo Press Agency reported. Since then sajor engagements the southermost part of True Bo to the Nam Bo delta.

On November 17, 1967 the P.L.A.F. shelled Ban Med Thuot military airfield, 250 km northeast of Saigon. This airfield lies on Highway 14, near Highway 21 which runs to the coast: 27 alerraft, a cannons and 2 armoured cars were destroyed, I petrol depot set afire, I ammunition dump blown up, 60 enemy troops (among them 50 G.I.'s) killed or wounded.

Prior to this operation, Frior to this operation, on the night of November 3, the P.L.A.F. had struck at one artillery position at Drang, 40 km east-northeast of Ban Me Thuot, on Highway 14 40 km east-northeast of Isan Me Thuot, on Highway 14 which leads to Kon Tum town. I. U.S. infantry company was wiped out and I. U.S. artillery company belonging to Battaiion 1, Brigade 2, Infantry Division 4, decimated. Besides, 2 cannons, 2 armoured cars and 2 belicopters were de-stroyed, 2 storage of 105mm shells blown up and 1 petrol tank set ablaze.

To the south, along Highway To the south, along Highway, so, which links Dalat to Saigon, on November 13, in 3 ambushes new Diring the PLAAF. Insched PLAAF, and the PLAA

In particular, in the theatre

of November 24, the P.L.A.F. completely wiped out pupped Battalion 2, Regiment 48, Division 5, at Tan Loi bridge, about 35 km north-northeast of Saigon while the latter were striving to case the pressure on Highway 16 and Tan Uyen town.

One more important engagement broke out on the night of November 2 in the Ham Luong estuary, 3km southeast of Ben Tre town (about 70 km southwest of Saigon), The people's fighters sank or heavily damaged 8 landing craft. Moreover,

(Continued page 6)

Ban Me Thuot Airfield Attacked 27 Aircraft and 3 Cannons Destroy. ed (Nov. 17)

A Puppet Infantry Battalion Entirely Wiped Out 35 Km North-Northeast of Saigon (Nov. 24)

A U.S. Infantry Battalion and a U.S. Artillery Company Completely Annihilated, Another U.S. Infantry Battalion and U.S. Artillery Company Badly Mauled 90 Km Southwest of Saigon (Nov. 16 and 17)

In particular, in the theatre of operations morth of Saigon, after the battle of Loc Ninh (ending November 2), and the shelling of U.S. bases at Dau Tieng (night of November 9), Phuoc Binh, Phuoc Long (night of November 12), on the morning virtually wiped out the de-fending unit, completely de-stroyed 10 heavy guns, 38 military vehicles and 52 ONG AN province has been formed that ugh the merging of Cho Lon and Tan An. Located at the gates of Saigon, it is an im-portant strategic position. No wonder that the enemy tried military vehicles and 52 barracks.
At Go Den, the P.L.A.F. wiped out nearly 3 companies of Battalion 4, Regiment 50, puppet Division 25, completely wiped out the command staff, causing heavy losses to a "pacification" team and cruel agents. wonder that the enemy tried hard to raid and pacify it during the last rainy season, at the cost of heavy defeats. At the beginning of the dry season, the Long An people and army fought off

A P.L.A.F. unit which has taken part in many attachs against U.S. airfields

ON THE THRESHOLD OF 1967 WINTER - 1968 SPRING CAMPAIGN

AT THE GATES OF SAIGON, LONG AN PEOPLE AND ARMY THEIR CONTROL OVER THE BATTLEFIELD STRENGTHEN

an operation waged by a U.S. battallon and a puppet company on October 3, in Long Him area, about 15 the ration Armed Forces violently attacked 2 puppet Commando companies biletted in Bly Thanh Dong violently and the Lind Dong Violently and Company of Education weak-long to the Long Armed Company Company tropps.

P.L.A.F. FIRST BLOW

N. October 12, 1967.

The Long An people in important positions inthe long An people in the long and people in the long and people in the long in th

The P.L.A.F. also attacked and overran the headquarters of Regiment 50, and wiped out over 50 men, most of them officers.

At Loc Giang, 45 kilometres uorthwest of Salgon, the P.L.A.F wiped out or decimated 4 puppet companies and destroyed 6 armoured cars. They controlled Ben Luc township a whole night and co-operated with the local people to search and wipe out puppet officials and cruel

Within only one day, the Long An people and army killed, wounded or captured over 850 enemy troops, destroyed 12 heavy guns and 42 military vehicles.

On the night of October 15, the guerillas completely de-stroyed 3 armoured cars in an ambush on Highway 4 and P.L.A.F. artillery killed many enemy officers and soldiers in

a raid on the headquarters of puppet Infantry Division 25 at Duc Hoa, 35 kilometres west-northwest of Saigon.

On October 16, the Long An people and army attacked An people and army attacked again 7 enemy positions; at the headquarters of puppet Inlantry Division 25, they blew up a dosen barracks, destroyed almost all her additional almost all her additional almost all the radio installations, wiped communication of the puppet of the puppet

At the same time, the people in Duc Hos township rose up to punish cruel agents and overpower the puppet authorities.

P.L.A.F. SECOND BLOW

ARRIED forward by P. L. A. F. cor continued attacking the enemy entrench-

On the night of October 26, On the night of October a6, the P.L.A.F., fercely pounded the heart of Charles signal centre was hit of the signal centre was hit of the signal centre was hit of the signal centre with the signal centre of the signal ce

On the night of October 28, the P.L.A.F. stormed the Loc Giang position for the second time and 7 other positions on the road from Loc Giang to Han Nghia and Trang Bang.

At Loc Giang position, 2 puppet companies and the command staff of Ranger

Battalion 34 was completely put out of action, 300 U.S. nd puppet troops were wiped ut in the 7 above-said out

All in all, the P.L.A.F. wiped out over 2,000 enemy troops including over 4,000 cut. S. officers, technicians and artillerymen. They also shot down or destroyed on the ground 18 aircraft, destroyed the season of the ground 18 aircraft, destroyed to the property of the party gans and over 50 military vehicles. Thus in October 1957 alone, the Long An people and army inflicted repeated do that on the All in all, the P.L.A.F. enemy near Saigon.

It was patent that the "pacification" of key areas had failed. Moreover the P.L.A.F. victories irrefutably proved that the initiative and the offensive were firmly in the hands of the Long An people and army.